

## Hopkinsville Kentucky.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING.

CHAS. M. MEACHAM.  
SUBSCRIPTION \$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Local reading notices 20 cents per line. Special notices 5 cents per line each insertion. Rates for advertising furnished on application.  
Office 10 and 20 Ninth Street, over Post Office.  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1890.

### Democratic County Ticket.

For Judge,  
THOS. J. MORROW.

For Attorney,  
LARKIN T. BRASHER.

For Clerk,  
WILLIAM COWAN.

For Sheriff,  
W. MOSES WEST.

For Assessor,  
DENNIS R. PERRY.

For Supt. of Schools,  
PROF. S. L. FROGGE.

For Jailor,  
GEO. W. LONG.

For Surveyor,  
H. P. RIVES.

For Coroner,  
DR. JNO. L. DULIN.

A confidential clerk, of "Old Hutch" robbed him of \$40.00 last week and skipped out to Toronto Canada.

The Grand Encampment of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, will be held at Milwaukee next July and 3,000 tents will be required to accommodate the lodges in attendance.

The Clarksville Democrat has again changed hands. Mr. J. Sterling Nettleton succeeds Mr. Q. C. Atkinson as editor and it is understood that the Wheelers are backing the paper to make it an official organ.

Rev. H. M. Wharton, the Baptist evangelist, is conducting a protracted meeting in Louisville. Great interest is manifested and services are being held at one of the public halls, the church being too small to hold the crowds.

O'Connor & McCulloch, contractors, for a second time Friday won in their suit against the Henderson Bridge Company, which is owned by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. The jury in the verdict awarded the plaintiffs \$148,633.61, principal and interest, for pay for work done on the bridge. The trial lasted several weeks. On the first trial the verdict was \$86,805 and the case was sent back from the Court of Appeals. The defense took an appeal again.

The United States engineers report that at Paducah the Point has been washed away by the combined currents of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers until the two streams are separated by a narrow strip of land not more than ten feet in width, which will possibly disappear when the water recedes, as cutting banks always follow a falling river. It is also reported that unless something be done at once the Ohio will be turned into the Tennessee, thus leaving the town of Paducah on an island.

Mrs. Graham, the tenth victim of the Clinton storm has died. The other injured ones are all getting well. Speaking of the after incidents the Clinton Democrat says: "Arthur Nance was the Paul Revere of the occasion. As soon as he picked himself up from the ruins he flew up town shouting for help. Headless of the darkness and rain he ran to spread the alarm, and at last breathless and exhausted, was taken in by friendly hands and cured for. He was utterly unconscious of his own wounds, and to him, more than any other one person, is due the promptness with which assistance was brought to the sufferers."

The Jackson investigation is going ahead at Frankfort, but nothing sensational has been developed. The friends of the Governor will attempt to show that Messrs. Kohn and Parsons made Judge Jackson drunk and secured Mazzoni's release while the judge was in that condition. This case is the main basis of the Governor's charges of improper conduct on the part of Judge Jackson. Inspector Macey testified that during the last year the Governor remitted \$2,050 in fines and Judge Jackson set aside \$1,030 in that court. In nine years' records only eight cases were found of judgment set aside, all of them in the past year. The investigation will continue this week.

The death of Ex-Senator H. H. Riddleberger, of Virginia, removes a man who was until a year ago quite prominent in the country. He was a Confederate soldier of conspicuous bravery, but after the war followed Mahone into the Republican party. In 1883, was elected to the Senate. During the latter part of his term he became a confirmed drunkard and more than once made a spectacle of himself. After leaving the Senate he tried to reform both his habits and politics and sobered up last summer and supported the Democratic ticket against Mahone. His old habits returned however, and death ended his career last Friday. He was in his 46th year.

## INGALLS ON THE RACE PROBLEM.

Senator Ingalls delivered his carefully prepared and long-promised oration on the negro problem of the South in the Senate last Thursday. The speech began in a seemingly fair and argumentative style, before he got half through developed into the regular rancorous, vituperative character of harangue peculiar to the Kansas Senator.

After dealing at some length in statistics and disclaiming the desire to see any portion of the American continent Africanized he wound up by advising the people of the South to quietly submit to negro domination in order to give the African a chance to demonstrate his ability to cope with the Caucasian in civilization and intellectual advancement.

He opposes amalgamation and truthfully says:

"Such a solution, in my judgment, would perpetuate the vices of both races and the virtues of neither. There is no blood-poison so fatal as adulteration of race."

He further adds:

"History contains no record of two separate races peacefully existing upon terms of absolute social and political equality under the same system of government. Antagonism is inevitable. They become rivals and competitors in the struggle for supremacy the weaker has gone down."

Yet in the face of these facts he changes front in his conclusion and advises the South to undertake the very thing that he says cannot be done. In admitting that the slave-traders of New England are responsible for the presence of the negro in America, Mr. Ingalls calls attention to his own fairness and impartiality in argument. The greater portion of the speech, however, was devoted to praising the loyalty, devotion and forbearance of the negro. After establishing to his own satisfaction the truth of the charge that the negro vote is suppressed in portions of the South, he makes this remarkable statement:

"The South is standing on a volcano. The South is sitting on a safety valve. They are breeding innumerable John Browns and Nat Turners. Already mutterings of discontent by hostile organizations are heard. The line of torch and dagger is visible. I deplore it; but, as God is my judge, I say that no other people on the face of the earth have ever submitted to the wrongs and injustices which have been for twenty-five years put upon colored men of the South without revolution and blood."

This sentiment was loudly applauded by the galleries, which were packed with negroes. It was taken as Mr. Ingalls' idea of the solution of this great national question. Murder and arson are to be deplored, but why should the negro forswear when torch and dagger would redress his wrongs? This is the advice of a Senator of the United States on the floor of the Senate! No wonder the Vice-President rose in his seat and threatened to clear the galleries for applauding such a sentiment.

Further along in discussing the withdrawal of Chalmers from the race for Governor in Mississippi and certain alleged election frauds at Jackson, he declared that he would, rather than see such "temper, spirit and purposes" illustrated, have the whole state of Mississippi "occupied by Africans rather than those who inhabit it."

Summing up he laid down five solutions of the race problem proposed: Amalgamation, extermination, separation, disfranchisement and justice. "Justice" of course was his solution and "justice" was his name for tolerance and submission by the superior race to the domination of the inferior. And this is the idea of all Northern South-baters, but Ingalls is the first to counsel fire and bloodshed on the part of the negroes.

Professor W. C. Krimm, Ph. D., Cambridge, has written a picturesque and vivid historical novel entitled "The Fall of the Christians," which is running in the New York Ledger. The religious and the historical elements are dominant in the work, and in narrating the overthrow of Christianity in Japan in the seventeenth century, the author has entered a field fresh in English literature. "The Fall of the Christians" is written by a scholar who has made a specialty of Japanese history, and is based on manuscripts which were discovered by the author, while he was occupying a distinguished scholastic position in Japan.

In the opening chapters of this story the terrible struggle between the Christians and their implacable foes, the Japanese Pagans, in the distant and unfamiliar day, when England, Holland and Portugal competed for supremacy in commerce with Japan, is described with clearness, power, and picturesque skill. In fact the author has made the most of a fresh theme and a fresh setting.

Cheap Excursions to California.

In Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, for Passengers holding second-class tickets to Pacific Coast Points, which will be run through from Chicago, via Omaha, to San Francisco without change at any intermediate point, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Short Line only on the following dates for leaving Chicago, viz: January 30, February 13 and 27, March 13 and 27, April 10 and 24, May 8 and 22.

The Sleeping Car fare from Chicago to San Francisco is but \$4.00 per berth, and the accommodations are excellent. For further particulars apply to the nearest coupon ticket agent, or address A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. or D. C. Brady, South. Pass. Agt. Louisville, Ky.

Montana's four Senators have all been granted the privilege of the floor of the Senate, pending the contest which will settle their claims.

## CAN THESE THINGS BE?

A Shameful State of Affairs Said to Exist in the Penitentiary.

Convicts Poorly Fed and Cruelly Treated.

The investigation of the State Prison at Frankfort is developing something of a scandal as it progresses. Warden Taylor, who is on the best of terms with the lessees, the Mason-Foran Co., stated that the food furnished for the convicts was often unfit for a man to eat. He had repeatedly complained to both the Commissioners and the lessees. The food was of low grade and often smelled bad, while he had reported tainted meat four times since November. He stated that an estimate of the cost of feeding the prisoners showed it to be one mill less than nine cents a day.

J. S. Marratta, a guard, testified that "stuff" had been fed to the convicts that was injurious to their health. The bread was sour and black and like putty, the molasses bad, the meat sometimes smelled like a dead horse and the coffee was weak and sloppy. "The men would often refuse to eat until forced to by hunger. Many of the men were sick from the tainted meat." A great deal of this sort of testimony was given, which if true shows a state of affairs that is a disgrace to the state.

Chas. Sayre, a 20-year old boy of Oldham county, just out of prison, told of the treatment of men in convict camps. The bosses would beat them over the head with the swab-poles, and kick them. The men's shirts would be taken off and they would be whipped on the bare back till the blood came. He had seen one man, named Helm, beaten till his back was like a piece of raw beef. The men were compelled to work in the rain and then get up the next day and put on their wet clothing, sometimes when it was frozen stiff. Three men were badly hurt ten days ago. A dynamite charge had failed to go off, and these men had been set off to drill out the hole. In doing so they had struck the cartridge and it exploded, badly injuring all three of them, one of them so badly that the doctor said he could not get well. They were ordered to drill the hole by the foreman, Donelson. They didn't object because they knew better. The men are always beaten for that.

He said the fare was bad. They had for breakfast two little pieces of fat bacon, some colored water, called coffee, bread made up with only water and without salt or soda, and with lumps of dry flour in it as large as your thumb. At dinner they had the same kind of bread and meat, and some soup. At night they had more fat meat and molasses and potatoes. If a man asked for more meat or bread he was cursed for it. The bread and meat were always cold.

He said there were 125 men in the camp, all of whom slept on bunks or blankets in one small log shanty. It was never well cleaned, and was full of vermin. It had one stove in it, and when the men came in after working in the rain only seven or eight of them could get to it to warm. The men had to go, most of them, two or three weeks without change of clothing. They had to work in the rain. When a man was sick he was kept with the other men.

He had seen a man knocked down with a swab-pole, and afterward tied up and whipped, because he couldn't do the work given him. The boss who did this was named Jim Palmer. There is not a day passes without somebody being whipped. He said one boy was whipped every night for a while, because he couldn't get around. His feet were frost-bitten. No socks were given the men in camp. He said that while in the walls he had always as much as he could eat. The lessees gave him \$2.75 when he was discharged, with which to get from the camp to Frankfort. The State gave him \$5. This only brought him to Lexington, and he beat his way on to Frankfort. They gave him the old suit of clothes he had on.

Sayre was followed by another, and smaller boy, named William Evans, 18 years old, who had been discharged from the camp with Sayre. He was sent to the penitentiary with Sayre for an offense which they committed together. He was sent to the camp in April. His story agreed with that of Sayre. He was sick several months in the camp. Before they allowed him to quit work on account of being sick he several times fell in faint while at work, and the boss, named Jeffries, kicked and beat and cursed him to make him get up and go to work again. After he got well he worked in the kitchen, and his story about the food and brutal treatment agreed with Sayre's.

Auditor Norman also testified about the bad meat sent to the prison and said he ordered the cooks to send all such to the gate. Some discussion of the contract of the lessees followed and the committee adjourned till to-day.

Col. Joe F. Ford, one of the lessees, was present during the examination, but did not make his presence known. Of course the side of the defense is yet to be heard, but the testimony so far added looks bad for the lessees.

Mr. William T. Price a Justice of the Peace, at Richmond, Nebraska, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago, but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: "The Remedy cannot be recommended too highly. Let any one troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia or lame back give it a trial and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by Buckner Leavelle."

## NELLIE BLY ANOTHER ELI.

She Gets There in a Fraction Over 72 Days.

Nellie Bly, the New York World's globe circler, reached New York Saturday. At precisely 4:15 p. m., the carriages of Miss Bly and her party arrived at the World office, in front of which more than 5,000 people had congregated. The carriages moved briskly, but despite this they were accompanied by a shouting, seething mob of people. In ten minutes there were fully 10,000 people in Park row, cheering and waving handkerchiefs and stopping the immense traffic of that thoroughfare. Very few persons have received so flattering a popular welcome in New York as Nellie Bly this day.

The young woman, it is found by the use of figures, consumed 72 days, 6 hours and 11 minutes in circling the earth. The name she uses is not her own. She came to New York from Pittsburgh, Pa., where she was known as Elizabeth Cochran.

MISS ISLAND ON THE OCEAN. Miss Elizabeth Island, the Cosmopolitan Magazine's round-the-world traveler, who started on the same day with Nellie Bly, is a passenger on the steamship Bothnia, which sailed from Queenstown for New York Sunday, Jan. 19. The Bothnia is an eight or nine-day steamer, and owing to the prevailing bad weather at sea, she may occupy an even longer time on this trip.

The young ladies started at the same time, Miss Bly going east and Miss Island west. The latter missed by three hours the fast steamer from France and thereby lost the race. Both of them have, however, eclipsed the 80 day record of Jules Verne's hero, Phileas Fogg.

### LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

A bill to move the Capitol to Georgetown was tabled.

Seventy bills were introduced Friday, most of them local.

Another whipping post bill has been introduced by Mr. Smith, of Graves.

The Christian county registration bill is now in the hands of the proper committee.

The anti-trust bill was passed by the Senate and a motion to reconsider voted down.

Senator Wright has offered a bill taking from judges the right to suspend judgment.

The bill requiring grand jurors to inquire into the list of pauper idiots was passed.

The bill to increase the pay of sheriffs to \$2 a day for waiting on courts was adversely reported and defeated.

Mr. E. G. Sobore, of Henderson, who represented Christian county in the last Legislature, arrived in Frankfort Friday.

A bill has passed the Senate making it an assault to point at a person even an unloaded pistol. Also to make it a felony to shoot any person from an ambush.

A bill to allow V. B. Riley, of Washington county, to practice medicine without a certificate, in view of his having discovered a sure cure for cancer, was laid on the table.

Body of Daviess and Settle of Owen had a sharp spat in the House Saturday over the miners' script bill. The debate roused the House for awhile. The bill was made a special order for to-day.

Senator Wortman has introduced a bill fixing a fine of from \$50 to \$200 and imprisonment of from one to six months for carrying a concealed deadly weapon to any election or public gathering.

Mr. W. B. Smith's bill to permit married women to collect their wages by suit in their own names, was unfavorably reported by the committee on general statutes, the committee taking the position that the law already covered the point. The bill was defeated.

The Senate bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes was favorably reported by the committee, with an amendment prohibiting also the sale of gifts to children under eighteen years of age of "cigarette material," such as the books of tissue paper sold for making cigarettes. The bill was defeated by some shrew parliamentary work by Mr. Settle. An amendment to some minor part in the bill offered by Mr. Warren was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Settle moved to table the amendment, and the members of the House not aware of the effect of the motion, supported it. It was all done so quickly that before the friends of the bill realized what was going on the amendment had been tabled, carrying the bill with it. The friends of the bill were chagrined at the trick, and moved to reconsider, but the motion to reconsider a vote to table was ruled to be out of order, and that's the end of the anti-cigarette bill.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribe in my presence, this 6th day of November, A. D. 1890.

A. W. GLEASON  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75 cents.

## BEVERLY.

Beverly Ky, Jan. 26.—Mr. Chas. Runyon, representing Kendrick, Pettus & Co., of Clarksville, was here this week.

Mr. R. S. Rock, the popular salesman of Bottichner, Kollogg & Co., Evansville, was here yesterday, talking hardware.

Sherwood Buckner, made a business trip here to-day.

Miss Fannie Leavelle, of your city, is visiting Miss Lou Boyd, near Howell.

A delightful social was given at Mr. J. M. Davis's residence last night in honor of Misses Opal Willis, and Annie Johnson. Wallace West was host, and the above named ladies were hostesses of the occasion. Games and plays of various kinds were indulged in. The young ladies present were, Misses Opal Willis, Annie Johnson, Annie Chalkley, Minnie Steger, Lou Boyd, Fannie Leavelle, Ida Baird, Sallie West and Nona Word. The duets present were, (and a faint description of their raiment, is also given, below,) Wallace West, mother Hubbard, cost trimmed with tulle; Ed White wore a No. twenty six which was "leavell full"; Tandy Mason wore a "Chalky smile" which was becoming to his queen "Anne" muffers; John Taylor wore a Roman scarf which was as conspicuous as the prominent feature above his upper lip. Burd Johnson wore Texas boots, and a West-ern countenance; Bergundy was clad in a paper frock lined with pencils.

### BEROYD.

Mr. Clark has secured the passage of a bill for the relief of Mrs. Sally Hawkins, a colored woman, of Christian county. She is the widow of William Hawkins, a bastard who died intestate, and by the bill the State relinquishes all right and title to the house and lot in Hopkinsville, in favor of the widow.

### Two heavy explosions of natural gas occurred last week.

One was at Columbus, Ohio, and six people were killed, thirty injured and a number of buildings demolished. The other was in the United States Senate while Ingalls had the floor and while it made a loud noise it was entirely harmless.

### Adam Forepaugh, second only to P. T. Barnum, in the show business, died at his home in Philadelphia last Friday.

His son will continue the show, which has been largely under the management of Adam Forepaugh, Jr., of late years.

### English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blisters from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Stifles, Sprains, all swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Remedy Cure ever known. Sold by H. B. GARNER.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE OF COURT OF APPEALS. We are authorized to announce to the public that the Court of Appeals, subject to the action of the Honorable Justices, will hold its next session on the 1st day of February, 1891.

We are authorized to announce that JAMES H. MURPHY, of Barren county, is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Barren county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

W. L. TRICK, CLERK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of Jan., 1890.

ISA L. SMITH, Notary Public.

W. D. MERIWETHER, JOE E. GANT.

C. NICK MERIWETHER, C. M. MERIWETHER.

W. G. WHEELER, W. H. FAXON, Book-Keeper.

JOHN S. MILLS, —TOBACCO—

Warehousemen and Commission Merchants.

RUSSELLVILLE AND RAILROAD STREETS, - HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Liberal Advance on Consignments. All Tobacco sent us Covered by Insurance.

## WHISKIES.

Of the Old Kentucky style are steadily increasing in favor with those people who seek absolute purity combined with that fruity and mellow flavor to be found only in the genuine product of "Old Kentucky."

HARPER'S NELSON COUNTY WHISKY is and has been for years before the public and has as well merited a reputation in its own State as it possesses abroad. Edmundson & Long, sole agents, Hopkinsville, Ky.

HARRIS RURAL ANNUAL FOR 1890.

72 PAGES.

240 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Containing Articles of Interest and Value to all Growers of Farm Garden Crops, Fruits and Flowers, etc.

WE want one reader of every family where the KENTUCKIAN is taken to have a copy of the RURAL ANNUAL for 1890. It will be sent FREE. If you want the best of Seeds, Plants, Roses, Ac., we hope to get an order from you. Address: JOSEPH HARRIS SEED CO., Moreton Farm, Moreton Co., N. Y.

### ROSCOE CONKLING:

HIS LIFE AND LETTERS.

By his nephew, Alfred R. Conkling. This work will shortly be issued by us, and sold widely by every firm.

WE ESPECIALLY INVITE

LAWYERS AND MEN OUT OF BUSINESS, POLITICIANS, AND CANVASSERS.

To make early applications for the exclusive control of this work. One of the greatest opportunities to make money ever offered.

(When writing, mention this paper.)

CHARLES L. WEBSTER & CO., 8 West 14th Street, New York.

### SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF Bank of Hopkinsville, DECEMBER 31st, 1889.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts, \$100,000 00

Real Estate for Sale, 10,000 00

Banking House, 10,000 00

Cash, 10,000 00

Right Exchange, 10,000 00

Capital Stock, 100,000 00

Surplus Fund, 10,000 00

Due Banks, 10,000 00

Due Depositors, 10,000 00

Dividends Unpaid, 10,000 00

Dividends Not Due, 10,000 00

Unpaid Profits, 10,000 00

Capital Stock, 100,000 00

Individual Liquidators, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

Due other Banks, 10,000 00

## HERNDON & MAJOR, PROPRIETORS.